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plan. What he has done has been done well and has made what remains to be done easier of execution.

DAVID A. MCCABE.

Johns Hopkins University.

The Limit of Wealth. By ALFRED L. HUTCHINSON. (The Macmillan Company, 1907. Pp. xiii, 285. $1.25).

Here is a Utopia of the future, being the report of an imaginary committee from Eurasia visiting the United States in 1942 A.D. The object of the committee is to study the principles of government which, after their adoption in 1913, had made the nation phenomenally prosperous and happy.

This magic policy was "the limit of wealth;" i.e., a man might accumulate any amount of wealth, but might bequeath only a limited amount to his family, the rest going to the people. The large public revenue supposed to result was expended for good roads, coast defenses, improved charities, state insurance, and education. Mines, railroads and banks (excepting savings banks) were left to private management, but were strictly regulated. Numerous other changes were made, but throughout the aim was to retain, stimulate, and regulate private enterprise.

Under this régime the race question was solved (though just how is not clear), crime, poverty and every other evil vanished, and a magical prosperity resulted. The book is a fanciful and optimistic anticipation of the benefits from inheritance taxation carried to its extreme limit, and of state control in industry. It is incredible in many features, but as a whole perhaps more convincing than those state romances which assume a reversal instead of a development of present tendencies.

Cornell University. R. PRITCHARD.

Folkways. A Study of the Sociological Importance of Usages, Manners, Customs, Mores, and Morals. By WILLIAM GRAHAM SUMNER, Professor of Political and Social Science in Yale University. (Boston: Ginn and Company, 1907. Pp. iv, 692. $3).

"Need was the first experience, and it was followed at once by a blundering effort to satisfy it." In these words Professor Sumner